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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/973,232	10/09/2001	Takahiro Kato	NAK1-BQ13	5268
21611	7590	07/17/2006		EXAMINER
SNELL & WILMER LLP 600 ANTON BOULEVARD SUITE 1400 COSTA MESA, CA 92626			DUNN, MISHAWN N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	

DATE MAILED: 07/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/973,232	KATO, TAKAHIRO
	Examiner Mishawn N. Dunn	Art Unit 2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6, 8, 10-15, 20-23 and 25-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 7, 9, 16-19, and 24 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 October 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 1, 2, 20-23, 25, 26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirayama et al. (US Pat. No. 5,630,006).
3. Consider claim 1. Hirayama et al. teaches a data reproduction apparatus that reproduces data included in transport streams, comprising: a storage medium storing a first transport stream (col. 3, lines 32-35) that includes location information at a first location thereof, the location information identifying a second location that is on a time axis and that differs from the first location, the second location being included in the first transport stream or in a second transport stream (col. 7, lines 33-41; fig. 8B); and reproduction means for (a) reproducing video data and/or audio data included in a reference target in the first transport stream, while shifting the reference target along a time axis of the first transport stream, and (b) switching the reference target to the second location identified by the location information, when the reference target in the first transport stream includes the location information (col. 11, lines 45-67; figs 12-14).
4. Consider claim 2. Hirayama et al. teaches the data reproduction apparatus wherein the storage medium stores the second transport stream that includes the second location, the location information further includes transport stream information

that identifies the second transport stream that includes the second location (col. 7, lines 33-41; fig. 8B), and the reproduction means switches the reference target to the second location in the second transport stream identified by the transport stream information (col. 11, lines 45-67; figs 12-14).

5. Consider claim 20. Hirayama et al. teaches the data reproduction apparatus further comprising reception means for receiving an instruction from a user, wherein the reproduction means switches the reproduction target only when an instruction to switch the reproduction target from the user is received by the reception means (col. 7, lines 43-46; figs. 4A-4C, 5A-5C, and 6).

6. Consider claim 21. Hirayama et al. teaches the data reproduction apparatus of claim 20, further comprising display means for displaying information for having the user input an instruction indicating whether to switch the reproduction target or not, when the reference target includes the location information (col. 7, lines 43-46; figs. 4A-4C, 5A-5C, and 6).

7. Consider claim 22. Hirayama et al. teaches the data reproduction apparatus, further comprising location information insertion means for inserting the location information into a transport stream to generate the first transport stream, wherein the location information included in the first transport stream has been inserted by the location information insertion means (col. 7, line 33 – col. 8, line 12).

8. Consider claim 23. The data reproduction apparatus, further comprising: second location obtaining means for obtaining the second location on the time axis; and location information generation means for generating the location information based on the

second location obtained by the second location obtaining means, wherein the location information included in the first transport stream has been generated by the location information generation means (col. 7, line 33 – col. 8, line 12).

9. Apparatus and method claims 25, 26 and 28 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in the corresponding apparatus claims above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 3-6, 8, 10, and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama et al. (US Pat. No. 5,630,006) in view of Yanagihara et al. (US Pat. No. 5,899,578).

12. Consider claim 3. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus wherein each of the first and second transport streams includes data for a plurality of programs with being multiplexed, the location information further includes program ID information that identifies one of the plurality of programs, and the reproduction means sets, as the reference target, video data and/or audio data that belongs to the program identified by the program ID information and that is present at and following the second location, after switching the reference target.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses the data reproduction apparatus wherein each of the first and second transport streams includes data for a plurality of programs with being multiplexed, the location information further includes program ID information that identifies one of the plurality of programs (col. 4, line s5-34), and the reproduction means sets, as the reference target, video data and/or audio data that belongs to the program identified by the program ID information and that is present at and following the second location, after switching the reference target (col. 6, lines 7-14; fig. 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include data for a plurality of programs with being multiplexed, the location information further includes program ID information that identifies one of the plurality of programs, and the reproduction means sets, as the reference target, video data and/or audio data that belongs to the program identified by the program ID information and that is present at and following the second location, after switching the reference target, in order to allow the system to search and select all packets corresponding to the desired channels.

13. Consider claim 4. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, wherein each of the first and second transport streams is composed of a plurality of packets and includes a program map table for identifying data that constitutes each program included therein, and a program association table for identifying a packet that carries the program map table, and the location information is included in the program map table.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses the first and second transport streams is composed of a plurality of packets and includes a program map table for identifying data that constitutes each program included therein, and a program association table for identifying a packet that carries the program map table, and the location information is included in the program map table (col. 4, lines 54-63).

14. Consider claim 5. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, wherein the program map table that includes the location information identifies data for the program identified by the program ID information.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses the program map table that includes the location information identifies data for the program identified by the program ID information (col. 4, lines 59-63).

15. Consider claim 6. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, further comprising location information insertion means for (a) extracting a program map table for identifying the program identified by the program ID information from the second transport stream, b) adding the location information to the extracted program map table, to generate an insertion program map table, and (c) inserting the generated insertion program map table into a transport stream to generate the first transport stream, wherein the program map table including the location information included in the first transport stream is the insertion program map table that has been inserted by the location information insertion means.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses location information insertion means for (a) extracting a program map table for identifying the program identified by the program ID information from the second transport stream (col. 4, lines 59-63), b) adding the location information to the extracted program map table, to generate an insertion program map table, and (c) inserting the generated insertion program map table into a transport stream to generate the first transport stream, wherein the program map table including the location information included in the first transport stream is the insertion program map table that has been inserted by the location information insertion means (col. 5, lines 60-62; fig. 3).

16. Consider claim 8. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, wherein the insertion program map table includes a program number of the program identified by the program ID information and a packet identifier for identifying a program map table corresponding to the program identified by the program ID information, and the location information insertion means further adds the program number and the packet identifier to a program association table present in a vicinity preceding a location at which the insertion program map table has been inserted.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses the insertion program map table includes a program number of the program identified by the program ID information and a packet identifier for identifying a program map table corresponding to the program identified by the program ID information, and the location information insertion means further adds the program number and the packet identifier to a program association table present in

a vicinity preceding a location at which the insertion program map table has been inserted (col. 4, lines 59-63; fig. 3).

17. Consider claim 10. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, wherein each of the first and second transport streams is composed of a plurality of packets and includes a program map table for identifying data that constitutes each program included therein, and a program association table for identifying a packet that carries the program map table, and the location information is included in the program association table.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses that each of the first and second transport streams is composed of a plurality of packets and includes a program map table for identifying data that constitutes each program included therein, and a program association table for identifying a packet that carries the program map table, and the location information is included in the program association table (col. 4, lines 54-58; fig. 3).

18. Consider claim 12. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, wherein each of the first and second transport streams includes a packet that carries a program map table for identifying data that constitutes each program included therein, and a program association table for identifying the packet that carries the program map table, and the program ID information is a program number shown in the program association table and in the program map table.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses each of the first and second transport streams includes a packet that carries a program map table for identifying data that constitutes each program included therein, and a program association table for identifying the packet that carries the program map table, and the program ID information is a program number shown in the program association table and in the program map table (col. 4, lines 54-63).

19. Consider claim 13. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, further comprising location information insertion means for inserting the location information into a transport stream to generate the first transport stream, wherein the location information included in the first transport stream has been inserted by the location information insertion means.

However, Yanagihara et al. discloses location information insertion means for inserting the location information into a transport stream to generate the first transport stream, wherein the location information included in the first transport stream has been inserted by the location information insertion means (col. 4, lines 5-34).

20. Consider claim 14. Hirayama et al. teaches the data reproduction apparatus further comprising insertion location obtaining means for obtaining the first location and notifying the location information insertion means of the obtained first location (col. 7, line 33 – col. 8, line 12).

21. Consider claim 15. The data reproduction apparatus of claim 13, further comprising: display means for displaying on a screen a plurality of locations as candidates for the first location; and reception means for receiving a specification of one

of the plurality of locations, wherein the location information insertion means inserts the location information into the transport stream at the one of the locations specified as the first location (col. 7, line 33 – col. 8, line 12)..

22. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama et al. (US Pat. No. 5,630,006) in view of Itoh et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0190153).

23. Hirayama et al. teaches all the claimed limitations as stated above, except the data reproduction apparatus, wherein the transport stream information is a name of a file that stores the second transport stream in the storage medium.

However, Itoh et al. discloses the transport stream information is a name of a file that stores the second transport stream in the storage medium (pg. 2, para. 0013).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to name the file that stores the second transport stream in the storage medium, in order to provide more efficiency.

24. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama et al. (US Pat. No. 5,630,006) in view of Kato et al. (US Pat. No. 6,950,604).

25. Consider claim 27. Hirayama et al. discloses all the stated limitations as stated above, except a computer-readable recording medium on which a program for making a data reproduction apparatus reproduce data is recorded.

However, Kato et al. teaches a computer-readable recording medium on which a program for making a data reproduction apparatus reproduce data is recorded (col. 23, lines 5-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, to modify Hirayama et al. in order to allow a data reproduction apparatus to reproduce data more efficiently.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

26. Claims 7, 9, 16-19, and 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

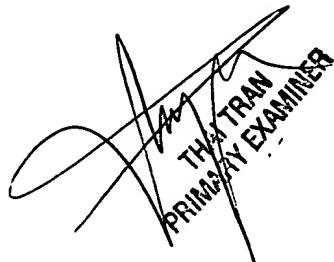
***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mishawn N. Dunn whose telephone number is 571-272-7635. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Mishawn Dunn  
June 28, 2006



THAO TRAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

A handwritten signature of "THAO TRAN" is written in black ink. To the right of the signature, the words "PRIMARY EXAMINER" are printed in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font.